

# THE GLEANER ;

OR,

## MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 2. *For October, 1808.* VOL. 1.

### CONTENTS.

Questions proposed for discussion.....	51
On law and government.....	54
Of the best possible of worlds.....	55
Shipwreck on the Pelew islands.....	57
On the practice of duelling.....	65
.....idle chat and female dress.....	67
The Grumbler, No. 1.....	69
Right Marriage.....	71
Our native home.....	71
The Moderator, No. 1.....	73

### POETRY.

To Jane.....	77
To Mary.....	<i>ibid.</i>
The Wanderer of Switzerland, Part 1.....	78
The Edifying Globe.....	81

### REGISTER AND GAZETTE.

Report of Secretary, U. S. on roads, &c. (continued).....	83
Foreign and Domestic Intelligence.....	96

---

STACY POTTS, JUN. *Editor.*

---

LANCASTER, (PENN.)

PRINTED BY WILLIAM GREER.

1808.

## Our Correspondents

*Will be pleased to send in their essays, intended for publication, as early in each month as possible.*

*The "Preacher, No. 2," will appear next month.*

*"Humphrey Connor," is inadmissible.—For the sake of a valuable sentiment we are disposed to tolerate an awkwardness of style, but when both are corrupt it would be improper to publish.*

*"Diogenes," though not defective in elegance of diction, is too personal. General follies are fair subjects for the pen of the satirist; but to ridicule the peculiarities of an individual, is not often entertaining to the public, and seldom reforms the person.*

# THE GLEANER;

## OR,

## MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 2.

For October, 1808.

VOL. 1.

*PERHAPS it would have no ill effect to publish some questions that admit of discussion, and are likewise interesting to most readers. It may probably excite inquiry, and induce persons of ingenuity, to favour the public with essays on some of them. With this impression I send you a number, on a variety of subjects. The affirmative or negative of some of the questions, may appear so plain as not to admit of a doubt, in many minds. But generally they are of such a nature, that "much may be said on both sides." And all of them have by some persons been denied and disputed. Not a few of these questions are old, and have been often discussed. Though it may still be useful to recall them to mind and thus perhaps produce communications for your magazine.*

P.

### QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION.

1. ARE republics more favourable to literature and the arts than monarchies?
2. Is the national debt of England, an obstacle to her duration or power?
3. Are the natural talents of women, superior to those of men?
4. Is refinement in the arts to be wished for by a nation?
5. Should the United States discourage foreign commerce?
6. Does the Epicurean, the Stoic, or the Platonist, or any of them, pursue the right road to happiness?
7. Ought the rate of interest to be established by law?
8. Ought the United States at any time, to endeavor to preserve the balance of power in Europe, by money or force of arms?
9. Are not the banks in the United States too numerous—and should any bank be allowed to issue notes to a greater amount than that of the specie in its funds?
10. Ought monogamy to be required in all countries?
11. Is ridicule a test of truth?
12. Is the moral sense instinctive—or, is conscience innate?
13. Has a nation the right of prohibiting the emigration of its citizens?
14. Has a man, by the laws of nature, a right to expatriate himself, when it is not prohibited by any municipal law?
15. Is matrimony, (or pairing) an appointment of nature, or only of municipal law?

16. Ought homicide by duelling to be punished with death?
17. Would sumptuary laws be useful in this country?
18. Whence does a government derive the right of punishing its citizens?
19. Are large capital cities (such as Paris or London) injurious to a nation?
20. Have we any passions or affections which cannot be traced up, or resolved into self-interest?
21. Is the affection of parents for children, or of children for parents instinctive?
22. Could people be happy in society and qualified for good government, upon principles of morality singly, and without any sense of religion?
23. Has one nation, at any time whatever, a right to interfere in the government or internal affairs of another nation?
24. Ought bachelors, over the age of thirty, to be taxed for their celibacy?
25. Should the liberty of the press, be regulated throughout the Union, by act of Congress?
26. Do we derive more pleasure from anticipation than enjoyment; the gratification of those appetites excepted, which are necessary for our subsistence?
27. Is a public, preferable to a private, education?
28. Ought secret societies to be permitted?
29. Is the aggrandizement of a neighbouring nation, by which another government fears it may one day be oppressed or subjugated, a sufficient cause for an immediate declaration of war against that nation?
30. Would it be politic, to prevent anonymous publications, if it could be done?
31. Is a nation bound to reimburse its citizens for damages done them by a public enemy?
32. Ought lotteries to be prohibited?
33. Would it be generally politic for the youth of the United States to travel in Europe, to complete their education?
34. Is the mind, free in its volitions?
35. Which have most influence in forming the national character of a people, moral or physical causes?
36. Are the duties we owe our country, paramount to those we owe our friends and families?
37. Would a gradual emancipation of the slaves in the southern states be politic?
38. Ought the clergy to be supported by law?
39. Is a departure from truth with intent to deceive, in any circumstances justifiable?
40. Is duelling a crime by the law of nature?
41. Ought the President of the United States to be more than twice eligible to that office?

42. Is the government of the United States founded on the social compact?
43. Is a great extent of territory in a republic, incompatible with the civil or political liberty of the citizen?
44. Would a national university be advantageous to the United States?
45. Have conquerors, by the laws of nations, the right of altering the laws (civil laws) of a conquered nation?
46. Ought unanimity to be required of jurors in civil cases?
47. Ought sensibility to be cherished, or repressed?
48. Is mankind advancing towards perfection?
49. Has man any instincts?
50. Is it probable that diversity of religions, or of sects in a religion is acceptable to the Deity?
51. Ought any crime to be punished capitally in the United States?
52. Ought the United States by extraordinary means, as offering premiums, &c. to encourage manufactures?
53. Ought foreigners to be admitted to offices in the United States?
54. Can the violation of the constitution of the United States be ever justifiable?
55. Is expediency the rule of right?
56. Is private virtue necessary to produce public virtue?
57. Ought representatives to obey the will of their constituents?
58. Should known deists be excluded from office?
59. Would the Mexicans or Peruvians have ever become civilized and enlightened without any intercourse with foreigners?
60. Can a savage nation, in any period of time, civilize itself—*supposing the art of writing as practised here, and in Europe, to be the chief criterion of civilization?*
61. Are the arts of speech and writing of divine, or of human origin?
62. Has christianity been of temporal benefit to the political world?
63. Is it ever politic to deceive the people?
64. Was the revival of learning and civilization in Europe, between the eleventh and fifteenth centuries, much owing to the influence of christianity?
65. Is a nation ever justifiable for civilizing the inhabitants of another country by subduing them?
66. Which governs mankind most—hope, or fear?
67. Are barbarous nations finally benefitted by being conquered by civilized nations?
68. Is the federal government more liable to encroachments, from the state governments, than the state are from the federal?
69. Should the power of making treaties be vested in the whole congress?

70. Can the immortality of the soul be proved from the light of nature?

71. In this country are indirect, preferable to direct taxes?

72. Ought the freedom of inquiry to be restricted?

73. Are the talents and virtues of man, the effect of his organization, or of the education he receives?

74. Is a person under a moral obligation to obey a mere positive law, or one which is only *malum prohibitum*?

75. Should the state interfere in the education of youth?

76. Is the education of the female sex shamefully neglected?

77. Is private affection inconsistent with universal benevolence?

78. Does a dissimilarity of genius and disposition in successive kings or executive magistrates benefit a nation?

79. Was the interference of the allied powers, in the internal concerns of France, justifiable by the law of nations?

80. Which would be preferable for the United States, an active, or a passive commerce, provided neither now existed?

81. Is suicide ever justifiable?

82. Is legitimate government founded on the consent of its members,—i. e. is every government legal, to which the majority consent—and is the consent of the majority necessary, in order to constitute legal government?

83. Can slavery exist, consistently with the law of nature?

84. Should treaties of peace between nations be made only for a limited time, and then revised and renewed for a certain time again, and so on?

PERIANDER.

---

*For the Gleaner.*

GENTLEMEN EDITORS,

I DO not pretend to offer you any thing *original*, because it is said in a book too much neglected, though perfectly orthodox, “*that there is nothing new under the sun.*” My ideas are derived from the exercise of my faculties on objects already in existence: they are therefore but second-handed. Hence book, and essay making, may be considered at best, only a species of plagiarism, and frequently no more than mere *translations*;—this is the extent of my pretensions, either to merit, or public favour.

May God preserve you a thousand years.

MICROMEGAS.

### ON LAW AND GOVERNMENT.

SHEEP live in a soft and gentle society, and their character is considered very innocent, because we do not see the prodigious

number of small animals they devour:—it is believed they eat them innocently, and without knowing it, as we frequently eat skippers in cheese. The republic of sheep is a faithful image of the golden age.

A flock of domestic fowls has the appearance of being the most perfect of all monarchies. There is no king comparable to the cock.—If he marches haughtily among his subjects, it is not by vanity.—If the enemy approaches, he does not order his subjects to go and sacrifice their lives for him, in virtue of his *royal* and *full* power; he goes, and meets him himself, ranges his subjects behind him, and combats till death. If he is conqueror, it is he who sings *Te Deum*. In his civil life, there is nothing so gallant, so honest, so disinterested.—He has all the virtues.—If he has in his *royal* bill a grain of corn, or a worm, he gives it to the first of his subjects who appears to wish it. Lastly, Solomon in his seraglio, never equalled the cock in the fowl-yard.

If it is true, that bees are governed by a queen, to whom all her subjects make love, it is a government still more perfect.

The ants pass for an excellent democracy. It is above all others, seeing that all are equal, and that each individual labours for the happiness and comfort of the whole.

The republic of beavers is yet superior to that of the ants, at least, if we are to judge by their works and masonry.

The monkeys resemble puppet-players and buffoons, rather than a polished people, and do not appear to be united under fixed and fundamental laws as in the foregoing cases. We resemble monkeys more than any other animal by the gift of imitation, the lightness of our ideas, and an inconstancy which has never permitted us to have uniform governments and durable laws.

MICROMEGAS.

---

### OF THE BEST POSSIBLE OF WORLDS.

IN running on all sides to instruct myself, I one day met some of the deciples of Plato. Come to us said one of them, you are in the best possible of worlds;—we have very much surpassed our master. In his time there could be but five worlds, because there are but five regular solids; but at present, there are an infinity of possible universes, and God has chosen the best;—come and you will find yourself very happy in it.—I replied to him with great humility, that the worlds which God might create, were either the best, or perfectly equal, or the worst:—that he would not take the worst; of those that were equal, there could be no preference, they would be entirely the same, and no choice among them; to take the one, would be the same as to take the other. It would then be impossible not to take the best:—But how could others be possible, when it is impossible they could exist?

He made some very fine logical *distinctions*, and constantly assured me, that this world is the very best of all possible worlds. But perceiving me at that time tormented with the *stone*, and suffering insupportable pain, the citizens of the best of worlds conducted me to a neighbouring hospital. On the way, two of those very happy inhabitants were carried off by some creatures of their own species, who loaded them with irons, the one for some debts, and the other on mere suspicion.—I am not certain, that I was conducted to the very best possible of hospitals; but I was stowed in with two or three thousand miserable creatures, who suffered as severely as myself. There were among them many defenders of their country, who informed me that they had been trepanned, and dissected alive, that they had legs and arms cut off, and that many thousands of their generous fellow citizens had been massacred in one of the thirty battles which had been fought in the last war, which is about the hundred thousandth war since our knowledge of wars.—There were also in this house about one thousand persons of both sexes, who resembled frightful spectres;—they were rubbed with a certain metal, because they had followed the law of nature, and because nature had, I know not why, taken the precaution to poison in them the source of life.—I thanked my two conductors.

After a sharp steel blade had been plunged into my *bladder*, and after some stones had been drawn from that *quarry*, and when I was cured, except some sorrowful and painful incommodities, which will remain with me during my life, I made my representations to my guides: I took the liberty of telling them, that there was some good in this world, seeing that there had been four *flints* drawn from my lacerated entrails; but I should have been better pleased with this best of all possible worlds, if *bladders* had been *lanterns*, rather than stone-quarries. I spoke to them of the *crimes* and *calamities*, which covered this excellent world. The most intrepid among them, who was a German, and my countryman, told me that was *all a mere trifle*.

It was, said he, a great favour of heaven towards the human race, that Tarquin violated Lucretia, and that Lucretia pierced her heart with a dagger; because it produced the expulsion of the tyrants, and consequently a *rape*, a *suicide*, and a *war*, established a *republic*, which added to the *honour* and *happiness* of the numerous nations which it conquered. I could not conceive how the Gauls and Spaniards were indebted to Cæsar for their *honour* and *happiness*, who slaughtered three millions of them before they submitted to the Roman republic. These devastations and rapines appeared to me something very disagreeable: But the defender of the best possible of worlds maintained his opinion, and constantly told me, as the jailor did don Carlos: “Peace! peace, Sir; it is for your *own good!*”

MICROMEGAS.

---

SHIPWRECK OF CAPTAIN HENRY WILSON,  
ON THE PELEW ISLANDS.

FEW narratives have attracted a more considerable share of the public attention, than this. Other voyages are more fertile in important discoveries, and embrace a wider range of action; but this is marked by features that interest the heart of sensibility, and give it a claim to the regard of the philosopher, the patriot, and the Christian.

The work from which the following pages are abstracted, is composed by the ingenious Mr. Keate, from the most authentic documents, furnished by Captain Wilson, and verified by the coincident testimony of the principal persons concerned in the transactions recorded.

Captain Wilson, of the Antelope Packet, in the service of the British East India Company, about three hundred tons burden, sailed from Macao, in China, where she had arrived a few weeks before, on her passage homeward, on Sunday, the 20th of July, 1783.

On Monday, the 21st, they got clear to sea, having discharged the pilot, and taken leave of several gentlemen, who accompanied them a few leagues. From the 23d of July, to the 8th of August, they had very stormy unsettled weather, during which their foretop-mast sprung, and all their live cattle died. On the 9th the weather became more moderate; so that opening their ports they dried the ship, examined their stores and provisions, and proceeded cheerfully on their voyage, flattering themselves their distress and danger were now fairly past; little apprehending the misfortunes that were so quickly to overtake them.

Early on Sunday morning, the 10th of August, a strong breeze sprung up, attended with much rain, thunder, and lightning. Captain Wilson had gone to bed about twelve, and Mr. Benger, the chief mate, commanded on deck. While the seamen were busied in reefing the sails, the man on watch exclaimed, breakers! which he had scarce pronounced, when the ship struck. It is not easy to express the consternation which ensued; all who were in bed below, were immediately on deck, enquiring the occasion of the noise and confusion. Too soon they learned their dismal situation. In less than an hour the ship bulged, and filled with water up to the lower deck hatchways. During this scene of horror and dismay, the seamen eagerly besought the Captain to direct them, and his commands would be obeyed with alacrity.

Captain Wilson's first orders were, to secure the gunpowder and small arms, and to get on deck the bread, and such other

provisions as were liable to be spoiled by the water, and cover them from the rain. As the ship took a heel in filling, there was some reason to fear she might overset: to prevent which, they cut away the mizen-mast, the main and foretop-masts, and lowered the fore and main yards to ease her. The boats were then hoisted out, and filled with provisions; a compass, and some small arms, with ammunition, and two men, being put into each, with directions to keep them under the lee of the ship, and to be ready to receive their ship-mates, in case the vessel should part by the violence of the wind and waves, as it then blew an exceeding strong gale.

Every thing being now done, that prudence could dictate in so trying and distressful a situation, the officers and people assembled on the quarter-deck, that part being highest out of the water, and best sheltered from the rain and sea by the quarter-boards; and waited for day-light, in hopes of seeing land, for as yet they had not been able to discern any. During this dreadful interval, the anxiety and horror of which is much easier to be imagined than described, Captain Wilson endeavoured to revive the drooping spirits of his crew, by reminding them, that shipwreck was a misfortune to which navigators were always liable; and that although theirs was rendered more difficult and distressing, by its happening in an unknown and unfrequented sea, yet he wished to remind them, that this consideration should only rouse them to greater activity, in endeavouring to extricate themselves: and, above all, he begged leave to impress on their minds this circumstance, that whenever misfortunes, such as theirs, had happened, they had generally been rendered much more dreadful than they would otherwise have been, by the despair of the crew, and by their disagreement among themselves. To prevent which, he most earnestly requested each of them, separately, not to taste any spirituous liquor, on any account whatever; and he had the satisfaction to find a ready consent given to this most important advice.

This displays, in a most remarkable manner, the presence of mind which was preserved, and the prudence that was exerted by Captain Wilson, in one of the most trying situations, to which human nature can be exposed. It shews also, in the most unequivocal manner, the temper and disposition of his officers, and the whole crew, and pronounces their eulogium in the most impressive terms.

As they were almost worn out by the excessive labour they had undergone, two glasses of wine and some biscuit were given to every man aboard. They endeavoured to support each other's spirits as much as possible, and, by the Captain's direction, put on as many clothes as practicable, to carry with them, in the event of getting safe from the wreck. And, let it not be forgotten, among many other remarkable instances that

occurred in the course of this voyage, to the honor of this crew, that the utmost cordiality prevailed amongst them. None attempted, in the hour of confusion, to touch his neighbour's property, nor to make free with what had been interdicted them.

The dawn discovered to their view a small island, at the distance of about three or four leagues to the southward; and as the day-light increased, they saw more islands to the eastward.

They now began to feel apprehensions on account of the natives, to whose dispositions they were utter strangers. However, after manning the boats, and loading them in the best manner they were able, for the general good, they were dispatched to the small island, under the direction of Mr. Benger, the chief-mate, who was earnestly requested to establish, if possible, a friendly intercourse with the natives, if they found any; and carefully to avoid all disagreement with them, unless reduced to it by the most urgent necessity.

As soon as the boats were gone, those who were left in the ship began to get the booms overboard, and to make a raft for their security, if the ship should go to pieces, which was hourly expected. At the same time, they were under the most painful apprehensions for the safety of the boats, on which all depended, not only with regard to the natives, but with regard to the weather also, as it continued to blow very hard.

But in the afternoon, they were relieved from their fears on this head, by the return of the boats, with the welcome news of their having landed the stores in safety, and left five men to take care of them; and that there was no appearance of inhabitants being on the island where they landed; that they had found a secure harbour, well sheltered from the weather, and also some fresh water. This favourable account revived them, and they proceeded in completing their raft with fresh vigour, having been allowed another glass of wine with biscuit. A very distressing accident, however, happened this day; the mizen-mast being found near the ship's stern, and part of the rigging entangled with the mizen chains, Godfrey Minks, a quarter-master, was employed to clear it, and while he was thus employed, unluckily slipt over-board. The boats were immediately sent to his assistance, but without effect.

Having finished the raft, they loaded it, together with the jolly-boat and pinnace, with as many stores and provisions as they could bear, consistently with the safety of the people who were to be carried off; and, as the day was advancing, the Captain summoned all the people aboard. Indeed, so busily were they employed in bringing as much as possible with them, that it cost some pains to get them all collected. Their feelings, on quitting the Antelope, going they knew not whither, were of the most distressing nature. The stoutest of the hands were put on board the pinnace, which took the raft in tow and moved

slowly on, until they had cleared the reef; while the jolly-boat, which was of little service to the raft, proceeded along to the shore, and joined their companions that had been left in the morning. They found a tent ready for their reception, and a spot of ground cleared for the stores.

The situation of those aboard the pinnace and the raft, until they cleared the reef, was terrible indeed. The great swelling of the sea was such, that they repeatedly lost sight of each other, and those on the raft were obliged to tie themselves to the planks with ropes, to prevent their being washed off; whilst the horror of the scene was increased by the screams of the Chinese, who were not accustomed to the perils of the deep.\*

When they had fairly cleared the reef, they got into deep smooth water, in the channel running between the reef and the islands; but, on approaching the land, they found a very strong current, which drove them considerably to leeward. They soon found that they could not resist its impetuosity, and therefore, having brought the raft to a grapnel, all the hands got aboard the pinnace, to relieve the rowers; meanwhile, the cargo of the jolly-boat being unladen, Captain Wilson was returning in her, to assist those aboard the pinnace. The night was by this time dark, and the Captain overhearing them at a distance, hailed them. Those aboard the pinnace, overjoyed at the near prospect of relief, returned the halloo, in a manner so unusual, that Captain Wilson immediately concluded they were natives. He was the readier to form this idea, as he had just learned from those on shore, that, from various circumstances, they had reason to conclude there had been natives on that spot very lately; he therefore retreated to the shore with the utmost precipitation. Happily, however, they were soon relieved by the arrival of the pinnace, when all the company shook hands together (need it be added) with great cordiality. They made a homely supper, and having lighted a match by the discharge of a pistol, they kindled a fire in the cove, by which they dried their clothes and warmed themselves. The night proved very uncomfortable, as the weather was exceedingly tempestuous; while the fear of the ship going to pieces, before they could save other necessaries from the wreck, not a little heightened their distress. Lest they should be surprised by the natives, they set a watch, and slept on the ground by turns.

Next forenoon, being the 11th, proved very stormy; they attempted to bring off the raft in vain, and were obliged to leave it; carrying with them, however, the sails and the remainder of the provisions.

In the afternoon, the weather was more moderate, and the boats were dispatched to the ship to bring off what they could; while those on shore were employed in brushing up the small arms.

\* There were sixteen of these on board, whom Cap. Wilson had been allowed, to keep the ship's compliment of hands complete.

The evening set in very squally, and as the boats did not return from the ship until about ten o'clock, those on shore were not a little alarmed about their safety ; nor were they much easier, when, on their return, they learned, that the vessel was in such a situation, as made it exceedingly probable she could not hold together till morning.

When we consider their situation with this prospect before them, it must be granted, that the vicissitudes of human life have seldom produced a coincidence of circumstances more peculiarly distressing. The only hope they had, of yet floating and repairing the vessel, so as to return to China, now to all appearance impracticable—ignorant where they were, or among whom—separated not only from wives, children, and home, but from all mankind, except, a race of savages, as they naturally supposed—without any prospect of relief—and at the same time shivering under a storm still more tempestuous than the former night, these combined, bring to view a situation, which humanity cannot think of, without commiserating their lot.

In the morning it blew exceedingly strong, so that the boats could not go off to the wreck. The men, therefore, employed themselves in drying their provisions, and forming better tents, from the materials which they had brought from the ship the day before. About eight o'clock in the morning, the people being employed as above, and in clearing the ground from the wood which was behind the tents, Captain Wilson, with Tom Rose, the interpreter, being on the beach, collecting the fresh water which dropped from the rocks, saw two canoes, with men in them, coming round the point into the bay. This gave such alarm, that the people all ran to their arms : however, as there were but few of the natives, Captain Wilson desired them to keep out of sight until they should perceive what reception he met with, but to be prepared for the worst. They soon perceived that the natives had seen the captain and Tom Rose, for they conversed together, and kept their eyes steadfastly fixed on that part of the shore where the English were. The natives advanced very cautiously towards them, and when they came near enough to be heard, the captain directed Rose to speak to them in his own language, the Malay, which they at first did not seem to understand : but they stopped their canoes, and soon after one of them asked, in the Malay tongue, who the strangers were, and whether they were friends or enemies ?—Rose was directed to reply, that they were Englishmen, who had lost their ship on the reef, but had saved their lives, and were friends. On this they seemed to confer together for a short time, and then stepped out of the canoes into the water, and went toward the shore.—Captain Wilson instantly waded into the water to meet them, and embracing them in the most friendly manner, led them to the shore, and presented them to his officers and unfortunate com-

panions. The natives were eight in number, two of whom, it was afterwards known, were brothers to the rupack, or king, of the neighbouring islands, and one was a Malay, who had been shipwrecked in a vessel belonging to a Chinese, resident on the Island of Ternate, one of the same group of islands: he had been kindly treated by the king, who, he said, was a good man; and that his people also were courteous. He told them farther, that a canoe having been out a fishing, had seen the ship's mast; and that the king being informed of it, sent off these two canoes at four o'clock that morning, to see what was become of the people who had belonged to her; and they knowing of the harbour which the Englishmen were in, had come directly thither.

Being about breakfast hour, Captain Wilson, Tom Rose, and only a few others breakfasted with them to prevent suspicion; and in the course of their short conversation, a wish was hinted to be informed, by what means the Malay they had brought with them, had reached their island. The Malay, who could indistinctly speak a few sentences, both in broken Dutch and English, gave some farther account of himself; but from his future conduct and behaviour, there was great reason to suspect his veracity.

It was, however, fortunate that they found a person with whom their linguist could converse.

The natives were of a moderate size, but admirably proportioned, and very muscular.—Their hair was long and black, rolled up in a peculiarly neat manner close to their heads. Except the younger of the king's two sons, none of them had beards. They in general plucked out the hairs by the roots. They were quite naked, and their skins of a deep copper colour.

They were conducted round the cove, and, to the great surprise of the English, walked on broken rocks, shells, and thorny plants, with the greatest ease.

They were now enabled to support a mutual conversation, by means of the Malay man, on the part of the natives, and Tom Rose, on that of the English, and thus had an opportunity of examining one another as to the different appearances, which occasioned mutual surprise. From this first interview, as well as what happened afterwards, it was evident that the natives had never before seen a white man, and were ignorant of the existence of any such.—The natural surprise at seeing them may therefore be well conceived.

The appearance of clothes was quite new to them. At first, indeed, they were at a loss to determine, whether the man and his dress were not of the same substance.

Nothing afforded them greater surprise than the sight of two dogs belonging to the ship, which, immediately on their approach, set up a loud bark, to the great delight of the natives, who answered them in a shout almost as violent. In these animals they took great delight, as, except a few grey rats, there are no quadrupeds on the island.

Captain Wilson was exceedingly anxious to keep them ignorant of the nature and use of fire-arms ; but one of them accidentally picking up a small leaden bullet, surprised at its weight, examined the Malay about it, who requested one of the muskets to explain its use and effect. They seemed very desirous that one of the English should go with them in their canoes to their king, that he might see what sort of people they were. Every one agreed that this step would be advisable ; but, as difficulties arose concerning who the person should be that should venture himself, the captain requested his brother, Mr. Matthias Wilson, to undertake the office, who readily consented ; and about noon one of the canoes left the harbour, having Mr. Wilson with them. The other canoe, with four persons, among whom was Raa Kook, the elder of the king's brothers, and who was also general of his armies, remained with the English of their own accord, until the canoe returned with Mr. Wilson.

The captain directed his brother to acquaint the king who they were ; to relate to him, as well as he could, the nature of their misfortune ; to solicit his friendship and protection, and permission to build a vessel to carry them back to their own country. He also sent a present by him to the king, of a small remnant of blue broad cloth, a canister of tea, another of sugarcandy, and a jar of rusk. The last article was added at the particular request of the king's two brothers.

During the absence of Matthias Wilson, they had an opportunity of getting more intimately acquainted with Raa Kook, whom they found an amiable character indeed. Observing a piece of polished bone around his wrist, they took occasion to enquire into the meaning of it. He informed them, it was a mark of great distinction, conferred only on the blood royal, and principal officers of state ; and that he enjoyed it as being the king's brother and commander in chief of the forces both by sea and land. Raa Kook's friendship was therefore cultivated with all imaginable assiduity, and he, in return, shewed himself attached to them by a most attentive politeness ; he imitated them in all their actions, and on every occasion shewed them how high an opinion he had formed of them. The Malay on his first arrival had requested to be indulged with a jacket and trowsers, which were readily granted, and an uniform coat with trowsers were at the same time given to Raa Kook, who put them on but was soon wearied of them, as he found them cumbersome. He examined into the most minute actions, and was at no little pains to learn from the cook the method of blowing up the fire with a bellows.

In the morning of the fourteenth, two canoes arrived, in which were Arra Kooker, the king's other brother, and one of the king's sons. They informed Captain Wilson that his brother was on his way back, but that the canoe in which he was, could

not make so much speed against the wind as theirs, which occasioned the delay. The king, by their means, offered them a hearty welcome to his territories, and assured them of his friendship and protection; he also desired them to build a vessel in any part of the island they inclined, and that he and his subjects would willingly afford them every assistance in their power. Raa Kook then took his nephew and introduced him particularly to the captain and officers, and conducted him round the cove, explained every thing agreeable to the information he himself had received, and seemed mightily pleased with his friend's astonishment. This young man was very well made, but had a slit in his nose, probably the consequence of a wound in battle, or a scrophulous taint, which was common among the natives.

In the forenoon, two boats were dispatched to the wreck.—They found a number of the natives, in about twenty canoes, busied in examining the vessel; these Raa Kook soon dispersed, and on this, as well as on every occasion, did every thing in his power to convince the English of his protection and friendship.

Meantime the people were highly entertained with Arra Kooker, who proved to be a most facetious entertaining man; possessing uncommon talents for mimickry and humour.—He described, by many diverting signs, the terror of Matthias Wilson while at Pelew; who it seems had been under very great apprehension. But they were all revived with his appearance, and the account he gave them of his embassy, to the following effect:

“On the approach of the canoe in which I went to the island where the king lives, a vast concourse of the natives ran out of their houses to see me come on shore. The king’s brother took me by the hand, and led me up to the town, where a mat was spread for me, on a square pavement, and I was directed to sit down on it. In a little time the king appeared, and being pointed out to me by his brother, I rose and made my obeisance after the manner of eastern nations, by lifting up my hands to my head, and bending my body forward; but he did not seem to pay any attention to it. I then offered him the presents which my brother had sent by me, and he received them in a very gracious manner. His brother now talked a great deal to him, the purport of which, as I conceived, was to acquaint him with our disaster, and the number of us; after which the king ate some of the sugar-candy, seemed to relish it, and distributed a little of it to several of his chiefs; and then directed all the things to be carried to his own house. This being done, he ordered refreshments to be brought for me.

“A great crowd of the natives had by this time surrounded me, who were curious and eager to examine my clothes and person. But as it began to be dark, the king, his brother, myself, and several others, retired into a large house, where supper was brought in, consisting of yams boiled whole, and other

boiled and beaten together, as we sometimes do potatoes. There were likewise some shell-fish ; but I could not determine what they were.

" I spent the next day in walking about the island, and observing its produce, which consisted chiefly of yams and cocoanuts ; the former they cultivate with great care, in large plantations, which are all in swampy watery ground, such as the rice fields in India. The cocoa trees grow very near the houses, as do also the betel-nuts, which they chew as tobacco."

(To be continued.)

---

### For the Gleaner.

#### ON THE PRACTICE OF DUELLING.

Mr. EDITOR,

NOT long since being in a tavern where a large company of young men had met, for the purpose of passing away a social hour, I over-heard a conversation which took place among them. The ideas suggested were so completely opposite to the injunctions of christianity, and destructive to all moral order in society, that I am compelled by the feelings of a christian to point out to them, the error they are likely to cherish, and the dreadful consequences which may arise, from harbouring sentiments so injurious to the feelings of sensibility. The subject was that of duelling. That practice they all commended as proper and consistent with the natural inclinations of man. That when a person found himself insulted he ought not to apply for a remedy at law, but take the liberty of revenging it himself, otherwise he could not be a man of bravery or honor. And the revenge taken in this manner was *sweet*, even if obtained with the loss of the *insulter's* life. Who could believe, that such sentiments would escape the lips of persons pretending to virtue ? Can a practice so barbarous, be considered by christians as a natural and honorable resort to obtain compensation for an insult ? Is the shrine of virtue beheld in so contemptible a light by beings supporting the doctrine of humanity ? Can a heart that is capable of feeling, as a humane heart ought to be, after one moment's reflection say, it is a duty incumbent on man to avenge his wrongs, against the laws of nature, providence, and his country ? No ! there is a certain compunction planted in our hearts, which, despises the thought, and, tells us it is wrong. I would ask, upon what principle it is proper for a man to expose his life, on the mere caprice of a degenerate fancy ? And how can it be naturally consistent with his inclinations, when all his natural sensations are directed to the immediate preservation of his life, rather than the loosing of it ? And why is it thought a proof of bravery ? Does bravery consist in rashly exposing life to danger,

when it can be avoided? Besides, in a government of laws, no man possesses the right of disposing of his existence as he pleases.—The laws protect him when injured, and they, alone, have a demand upon his life for their preservation; nay *duty, honor, and honesty*, direct him to obey them, with the most exact nicety.—In their protection, he can shew his bravery, but in opposing them, his rashness. They, and not himself, constitute the authority to which he ought to apply on receiving an injury.

Revenge in duelling is a principle, perhaps, natural to man in a savage state, but in a civilized one, do not all the best inclined people look upon it as a detriment to the social and domestic views of our nature, and clothe with ignominy, characters who are addicted to taking it, without applying to the authority constituted for the purpose of settling the differences between man and man? Then how can it be sweet when it gains only the bitter draught of hatred; when it attracts the scorn of morality, and subjects the revenger to punishment, for disregarding the laws of his country? And it is a common case, when occurrences of this nature take place, that the challenger, if he alone survives, is compelled to fly from his country and friends, dreading the consequences of his temerity and folly. Then, when he is roaming from place to place, seeking a refuge, and his mind is *harrowed* up with reflections upon the sorrows of perhaps a family, and all that was held dear, whom he had left behind, to lament his exit,—it might be asked, *is revenge sweet?*—Yes, if his heart is more impenetrable than adamant; if his soul partakes of that of a savage, then a pleasure may be experienced—not else. Should he cast his eyes upon a family, rendered by his hand, husband and fatherless—hear the children crying for food, and see the tears of sorrow and parental affection falling fast from the eyes of a widowed mother, left perhaps in indigence, and without the means of support, what would be the language of his heart? that of pleasure? Would his eyes sparkle with delight, and his countenance appear like a mirror of felicity?—No; but a heart-rending sorrow would tear the happiness of life from its seat, and cloud the remainder of his days with keen regret and the bitterness of a *lacerated* conscience.

But presuming the challenger received the deadly aim of his antagonist, which is certainly as probable as otherwise, and then, how will he obtain this boasted satisfaction of revenge? Could he in his expiring moments look up to heaven and say, I have done my duty and am satisfied with the revenge I have taken? Or would not his conscience tell him, that he alone was the author of his own death; that he had disobeyed the mandates of providence and nature, in risking his life without the shadow of necessity? And what would be his sensations to see standing around his bed, a wife and children, or aged parents, ready to expire and follow him to the grave, with sorrow for his rashness?

Could he look up and say, this pain is brought upon myself and you to obtain satisfaction, and I feel my conscience clear, and myself warrantable in what I have done? No! nature and providence forbid it. Then where is the sweets of this diabolical system of revenge? This idea of duelling rests not in the heart of a humane being; and even a savage, must shudder at the thought.

How much more consistent would it be with the character of humanity and rationality, for a man to put up with a trifling offence, the sting of which would be forgot in a day, than to bring down years of torment and sorrow upon his own, and his relation's heads, by resenting it under cover, or with the idea, that it is the proof of bravery and honor.

Let duellists, and those who defend that pernicious practice, reflect seriously upon the consequences attending it, and take into consideration the ideas I have here stated, then perhaps, they may see the folly and inhumanity of supporting such a barbarous custom.

CHRISTIANUS.

---

#### FOR THE GLEANER.

“*On se moque le nous avec raison.*”

Mr. EDITOR,

THE world, or a part of its inhabitants, have, at times, been very much diverted with essays, through the medium of literary papers like yours, on *tippy bootees*, *tippy coatees*, and many other *tees* too tedious to enumerate; but not one word by any person, to my knowledge, has been said about that fashionable thing called “*tippy clackee*,” so very much in vogue among our *fashionables*, as well as their chamber-maids, wash-maids, cook-maids, nurse-maids, and the whole race of *night-runners*, which infest every dark street, corner, lane, alley, hole, and by-place, like a camp of *pimpees*.—Now Mr. Editor, if some of your witty *wittee* writers, who understand the subject, would be so kind to your readers as to give them an essay on the subject of *tippy clackee*, it would no doubt be very useful to the public in general, and certainly agreeable to the humorists of the day.—I am no wagee, drollee, nor queeree, therefore am wholly incapable of furnishing you an essay on so truly sublime a subject. Besides, were I mistress of these arts in perfection, it would but ill comport with my habitudes of life to say one word on the subject, which is so extremely *dear and delicious* to the minds of our *high-bred tippy clackees* :—being, myself, if you must know the secret, a high tippy lassee.

I will, at present, only add Madam Hasnadasbassy Chattee's genealogical account of the family of the *tees* and *ees*, then leave the subject for your consideration.

"I do not know," said Madam Hasnadasbassy Chattee, to her friend and companion, *Madam Enguruli Emin*, as they sat over a rich dish of *fried oysters* the other afternoon at Mr. Y's "from what country the family of the *tees* originally came; but from what I have been able to discover, after a most fatiguing research of history and books of heraldry, they appear to be of a very numerous family, and most probably of noble descent. I have traced the *tees* up within three generations of Adam and Eve, from the latter of whom I strongly suspect the race has descended. Mrs. Eve was full of *fire* and invention after her *eyes* were *opened*, and I have no doubt she was the mother of the whole tribe of *tees*."—Madam Enguruli Emin, to whom the noble genealogist argued the point, doubted the certainty of the fact, but readily admitted the great ability of Madam Hasnadasbassy Chattee to trace the line of descent.

"You know, Madam," replied Mrs. Chattee, "that I have made genealogy my constant study for these forty years past;—have been conversant with the first circles of society during that time;—have heard much valuable conversation on the science of heraldry, and have *chatted* more about *families* and the *connections of families*, than any other lady of our village; and therefore, no person who knows these facts, will be so presumptuous as to *doubt my word*." "True,—Madam," said Mrs. Enguruli Emin—"it would be audacious indeed to doubt your word on this point." "Then, Madam, you must know, that in my irksome research, I have discovered that Mrs. Eve, after her *fall*, became *proud*, (as the more *vulgar* would call it, but in the more *refined* and *fashionable style* in which we should speak, she became *proudee*) and made use of the *Fig-leaf* as an ornamental *patch-work dress*." "Yes, Madam, so the immortal Milton has told us."

"But Mrs. Emin, that green *sanscullottish* cover of Mrs. Eve, soon became *old fashioned*, and she being desirous to please her old husband, Adam, christened it the new name of *Fig-leafee*—which appears in the second chapter of the Book of Fashions, published in Paris in the year 1010, and composed by the celebrated *Chavalier Bonaventures Jaques de Purgatoire*, in the year of the world, 10.—In the third chapter of the same work, on *cul pele*, the same author notes, "That the *Fig-leafee* continued to be worn by Mrs. Eve about one year, when she, again to please her husband, called her modest dress by another new name, *Rediculee*."

"From these circumstances, Madam, it would seem obvious to me, that the *tees* and *ees* must have descended from the *Fig-leafee* and the *Rediculee* of Mrs. Eve. The *Rediculee* now in use

among us *tippy tippees*, which must be a mere imitation of her's, is certainly a charming invention."

Thus, Mr. Editor, ended this confabulation on the *tees* and *ees*, and, as I found it, shall leave the case, at present, under your consideration. In submitting it to your care, I do it the more willingly as you have become the public guardian of character, language, and taste, in this village. I hope therefore, you will, in some of your numbers, chastise our *tippy clackees* and *dashees* with your usual tenderness, whereby the foul practice of *backbitee* may be discountenanced among our *tippy tippees* and *slang whangees*.

#### MAGDALENAR QUIZ.

---

*For the Gleaner.*

#### THE GRUMBLER, No. 1.

---

MR. GLEANER,

I HAVE been searching, for some time past, with a great deal of assiduity, to discover whether there has not been some lineal mark of greatness entailed upon my family since the time of my seven hundredth ancestor until the present day. There is not a single perfection, nor imperfection upon my whole body, but what I have essayed to trace to that source—but all to no purpose. I find my own qualities either originate within myself, or, are not to be found further back than the birth-day of my father. In viewing the pictures of my grand-sires it appears as if nature wished to hobble their first child of genius from investigating his genealogical characteristic. Some are formed with high foreheads, some low, some broad, some flat, and others again, round in the form of a calabash. The long and short nose, the arched and horizontal eyebrow are so indiscriminately intermingled that it is impossible to find more than two bearing any resemblance throughout the whole race.

Understanding that all men heretofore, who have gained any celebrity by their writings, were the descendants of families possessing some hereditary mark of greatness from time immemorial, and finding all my researches vain, I began to give up every hope of obtaining the fame that my ambition stimulated me to contend for, until some time since, as I was taking a walk, ruminating upon my situation, I accidentally looked down upon the shoe of my right foot and discovered the string loose, whereupon stooping to re-tie it I detected myself in "grunting" most inordinately. Ah! exclaims I to myself, "who knows but this may be the hereditary mark so long sought after! who knows but some favourable supernatural being, some elf, some witch,

some fairy, or some other something, may have untied my shoe for the very purpose of discovering that mark which has so long evaded my search;" at the same time, something within more powerful than empty hope, suggested, that "this was the very mark." Undoubtedly, says I to myself. "this must be the mark." At that instant it struck me that "Grunt" was the name of my family, and in all probability it had taken its rise from the property of grunting,—and I exclaimed again, "this surely must be the very mark!"

Flushed with expectations, hopping with joy, and trembling with fear, I returned to my chamber, sprang to my drawer, snatched out the annals of my family, and upon opening it, to my inexpressible satisfaction, the first thing that met my eyes was an account of my most ancient father upon record being expelled from a mute-society for grunting;—thence I followed it down through every son, and son's son, and so on until I found it strongly inherent within myself.—No sooner had I ascertained these facts, than I slapped down the manuscript and in a paroxysm of joy, hopped off the floor, gave six pigeon-wings, *balanced* up to the looking-glass, then *chased* along the wall until I came to my bed, upon which I fell, overcome by extatic leg-labour.—How long I would have continued in this situation is hard to determine, had not a musqueto, to gratify his craving appetite, taken a station upon the end of my nose and, by a violent probe that entered the quick, roused me from my lethargy. Sensible of all that had happened, I bounced upon the floor—walked deliberately across the room two or three times—when I resolved to transmit to you for publication, a narrative of my discoveries and proceedings, whereupon, I immediately took a seat at my table, upon my three legged stool, with pen, ink, and paper, and have, at the present moment, succeeded thus far in my intentions.

Although grunting has always been a conspicuous trait in my character, never, until the present moment, have I thought of it but with contempt, so much so that I have frequently disowned it altogether; once in particular, I remember, as I was walking the street in company with some young ladies, we came to a curb-stone, and, according to custom, I laid my hand lightly upon the elbow of my next neighbour, for the purpose (as it is commonly expressed) of giving her a *lift*; when as she raised, I, not being on my guard, grunted,—they noticed it—and exclaimed, "Sir, you sigh heavily!" Good limbs how I felt!—“Yes!” was my answer, willing to have it thought any thing, but a grunt. But now I am so far from looking upon it with contempt, that I consider it as the *back-bone* of my honorable family, and shall hereafter acknowledge it accordingly. *Alas! how often are men glad to wear the very coats that they have offered to give away to make rag-carpets.*

Now, Sir, by what I have stated heretofore, I think myself entitled to enter the lists with the scribbling part of community ; and, if you think this my first attempt worthy of publicity, I probably may hereafter communicate to you my ideas, as they occur, upon the various freaks and fribbles of mankind.

*“Eye nature’s walks, shoot folly as it flies,  
And catch the manners living as they rise;  
Laugh when we must, be candid when we can.” POPE.*

GREGORY GRUNT.

### RIGHT MARRIAGE.

(Extracted from William Penn’s *Reflections and Maxims*.)

Never marry but for love ; but see that thou lovest what is lovely. If love be not thy chiefest motive thou wilt soon grow weary of a married state, and stray from thy promise, to search out thy pleasures in forbidden places.

Let not enjoyment lessen, but augment affection ; it being the basest of passions to *like when we have not*, what we slight when we possess.

It is the difference between lust and love, that, this is fixed, that volatile. Love grows—lust wastes by enjoyment : And the reason is that one springs from an *union of souls*, and the other springs from an *union of sense*.

They have divers originals and are of different families : That inward and deep this superficial ; this transient and that permanent. They that marry for *money*, cannot have the true satisfaction of marriage ; the requisite means being wanting.

Men are generally more careful of the breed of their horses and dogs than of their children.

Those must be of the best sort, for shape, strength, courage and good conditions : But as for these (their own posterity) *money shall answer all things*. With such it makes the crooked straight, sets squint eyes right, cures madness, covers folly, changes ill conditions, mends the skin, gives a sweet breath, repairs honor, makes young, works wonders.

O how sordid is man grown ! man, the noblest creature of the world, as a God on earth, and the image of him that made it, thus to mistake earth for Heaven, and worship *Gold* for *God*.



*For the Gleaner.*

OUR NATIVE HOME.

*Nescio qua natale solum dulcedine cunetos  
Dicit, nec immemores sinit esse sui.*

OID.

THE predilection which man entertains for the place of his nativity has long been the subject of remark. Homer, an author of the remotest antiquity, always describes his heros as speaking of their native homes in the most tender and affectionate epithets. It was the object of their fondest regard during their continuance before Troy. And long after the capture of that city, we find Ulysses, (who had then been absent for twenty years) altho' placed in one of the most delightful regions of the world and courted with every blandishment that a goddess could afford, still pining with unceasing regret for a sight of his native cottage, in the barren and almost uninhabitable island of Ithica. Virgil too, in order to draw a picture of death under its most distressing form, paints a fallen warrior as recalling to his mind his beloved native home, even at the moment when his soul was about to wing her flight to eternity.

*Sternitur, infelix, alieno vulnere, cælumq[ue]  
Aspicit, et dulces moriens reminiscitur Argos.*

Instances might be adduced in modern times of attachments of the same nature that are equally ardent. No inducement however powerful can prevail upon a Laplander to leave his dreary and inhospitable country. And when the Swiss entered into the service of the former kings of France, it was found necessary to forbid them entirely the use of their national music. One ballad in particular called *Le rans de vaches*; whose simple melody had delighted them among their native mountains, always affected them in the deepest manner. So strongly did it remind them of the haunts of their early years, and so eager a desire to revisit them did it excite, that if prevented from desertion, many fell victims to the most profound and settled despondency.

This sentiment, at once so tender and so universal, arises from the power of early association over the mind. If youth has been a season of happiness, memory will always dwell with peculiar fondness on the scenes of that eventful period. Life, which as it progresses, is more and more beset with cares, or oppressed with those vices and follies, which too often accompany a long acquaintance with the world, claims this as her fairest portion.

It is the season of innocence—and the soul lately from the hands of her maker, is then alive to every pleasing emotion which novelty can excite. It is then that high in health, and in the full tide of spirits, every object is fraught with interest, and every moment winged with delight. No wonder, if impressions then be made, that even age, which while it sheds a wintry frost over the head, chills at the same time every affection of the soul, can never wholly obliterate.

As these impressions however, depend greatly upon circumstances, so we find them much stronger in some men than in others. Those who have spent their early years in cities feel them far less powerfully than he who has always dwelt in the country. And even here, how faint is the attachment of the peasant, whose ideas have never strayed beyond his plough or his team, when compared with that of the man of education and refinement. To him his natal soil is endeared by recollections of the most interesting nature. It was the haunt of his youth, and every scene over which the romantic school-boy once rambled still remains imprinted in the most vivid colours on his memory. In these he had watched the harvest yellowing in the sun—in these he had seen the autumnal foliage scattered on the gale—and in these the charms of nature and science were first unfolded to his mind. Here his first friendships were formed—and here too, he felt that passion awakened which is implanted in the human breast, by the Almighty, in order to connect society, with the closest and most fascinating bands. Love in its first appearance always wears a flattering form; and its witcheries are in the highest degree seductive to the heart that is as yet open and unsuspecting. Fancy then clothes the beloved object in all the fairy robes of ideal excellence. A new creation appears to open on the mind; while the whole face of nature assumes a more enchanting aspect. The flowers of the field seem decked in brighter colours: and the birds of heaven to chaunt in more melodious strains. Hope all the while proudly whispers that the unreal scene shall be eternal: But alas! time soon dissolves the illusion—though not without consecrating the remembrance of that period, when the soul could revel in scenes of imaginary bliss, that deceive but once—and then vanish forever.

LOTHAIRE.

---

### THE MODERATOR.

*Or the theories & vagaries of QUINTIN FICKLESOME, esquire, N. S.*

No. 1.

IT is of the first importance to a stranger, that his introduction, to the society into which he is about to enter, be proper and becoming; accordingly, ever since I formed a resolution to com-

mence author, and publish the production of my thoughtful moments, for the benefit or amusement of mankind, I have been considering how I should best usher myself before the public. Sometimes I have thought it would be most connatural with my real disposition to come forward, like a coy maiden with the blush of modesty upon her countenance, and by simplicity and candour endeavour to prepossess my readers with a favorable opinion in my behalf. But where little is promised no interest is excited, the reader might take me at my word. At other times I concluded to throw off all diffidence, and, as if conscious of the superiority of my wit, to dart upon them in a full torrent of vivacity, and gain their good will, as it were by surprise. But that author must be confident indeed, in his own powers, who can rush before the '*many headed monster*' without fear and trembling. The warrior may march undaunted to the mouth of his enemy's cannon, or the point of his bayonet, because victory or death will alike crown him with glory. The orator may rise unruffled before the most august audience, for though his efforts may be unsuccessful, his folly will be forgotten with the circumstances that produced it. But the imbecile effusions of the author, if they have once endured the embraces of the printer's *tell-tale press*, are an almost everlasting memento of his conceited buffoonery or pedantic weakness. To palliate this difficulty, on the part of the writer, an expedient has been adopted, which has sometimes had the desired effect; that is, to publish in the first instance anonymously, or over a fictitious signature, and, if the public judgment decides favorably, father the supposititious child, if unfavorably, suffer it to sink into oblivion unacknowledged and without regard. Thus we sometimes see Homer and Cicero, Hampden and Montesquieu, Franklin and Washington, and almost all the celebrated sages of ancient and modern times, dealing out such bombast and doggerel, as Searson himself would be ashamed to own, and charged with rant and declamation that E—— never surpassed, or L—— can scarcely equal. But besides that there is a meanness in neglecting the child of ones own begetting, so there is a danger, should there be any thing engaging in the manners or appearance of the foundling, that some *benevolent* being may adopt it, and thus deprive us forever of that praise to which we would otherwise be justly entitled. And this is not more likely to be the case with the offspring of the body than with those of the imagination. How many, for instance, have assumed the credit of composing the celebrated letters signed Junius? The real writer, if he were so disposed, would find it very difficult at this time to make good his claim. These considerations induce me to come forward in *propria persona*, and to QUINTIN FICKLESOME, of the borough of Lancaster, in the county of Lancaster, and commonwealth of Pennsylvania, solely is due, the entire praise or censure which may hereafter be be-

stowed on this work. In saying this I do not mean to debar myself the pleasure, of occasionally making use of the correspondence of some literary friends, who have promised to assist me in my endeavours to do good; or to assume to myself the credit of their performances; though, even in such case, I shall consider myself not undeserving of some praise, as being instrumental in producing them to the public.

This preliminary being settled, the next consideration was the choice of a subject, for my readers will understand that I determined to commence author, without having fixed upon any particular plan or object, further than their gratification and instruction. Whether this should be done in prose or verse, or, as Burns says, "in some hodge-podge that's rightly neither;" whether in epic strains I should narrate the valorous actions of some redoubtable hero and inspire the American youth to emulate the virtues of the patriotic brave; or in melodious love-ditties awake the sympathy of the beauteous belles and, the no less effeminate competitors for their favour, the fine bucks and beaus of the day: whether in measured prose I should lead the mind to trace the hardships and dangers of some bold fictitious adventurer, or, whether I should commence politician, satirist or historian, I was for a long time undetermined.—Few men think humbly of their own capacities, and, for my part, possessing by nature a good share of vanity, which hath been increased by the flattery of my intimate friends, I have ever considered my mind well calculated, either to soar through the flowery regions of fancy, or trudge the knowledge-giving path of philosophic facts. In this state of indecision I retired to bed, just as the hammer of the court-house clock was striking the last hour of a busy day into the abyss of time. All was still as the silent grave, save now and then the hollow barking of the wakeful house dog, or the cautious scratching of the food-seeking mice. The bustling scenes of the wealth-pursuing multitude; the shifts and follies of the fantastically fashionable; the malicious jealousy of the honor-hunting many; and the quiet repose of the contented few, were recalled to the eye of fancy as I lay meditating on my intended work. Alike anxious for the welfare of all, I concluded at length it would be best, and accord with the natural fickleness of my mind, to pour forth my instructive lessons in essays as genius, inclination, or accident might dictate.—Having formed this resolution, "tir'd nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep" closed my heavy eyelids—yet still the restless fancy pursued its operations.

Methought I stood in the midst of a vast concourse of people. Something had agitated the crowd, but such was the tumult and uproar that no one would answer, though I repeatedly enquired what was the matter. The confusion of tongues at the destruction of Babel could not have surpassed it. 'Some ran here and some

ran there,' jostling, overturning and trampling upon one another, Frequently repeating—" *There it is!*"—" *I have it!*"—" *Twas mine!*"—" *He has robbed me of it!*" and such like, to me unmeaning, exclamations. I began to think I had been translated into a region of lunatics, but stepping to the top of a little eminence, I addressed them in the most vehement exertion of my lungs—" *Behold me here*" said I—At these words the eye of every one, within hearing of my voice, was turned upon me—Some commotion still continued in the borders of the assembly, but I beckoned them to be silent, and in a short time all was quiet. " *What is it you are in pursuit of?*" continued I. " *Happiness,*" answered myriads of tongues. " Then listen to my advice," I returned, " let us seek it orderly; rely upon it, my friends, happiness is not to be found in outrageous turmoil and agitation. If you will permit me, I trust I can suggest some rules for your observation, which may be beneficial to you in the pursuit you are engaged in." I proceeded at some length to detail the advantage of regularity and endeavoured to impress upon them the necessity of good will towards each other. " If you should continue as I found you," said I, " to dash on helter-scelter, like jealous and angry *competitor* politicians for the prize of honor, the strong trampling upon the weak, and the person behind pulling at him who is before, the phantom-like object will never be obtained." I had finished my discourse, which appeared to be generally well received, (though a few slight commotions were occasionally observed, whether the effect of miscomprehension or disapprobation I know not) and was preparing to descend, from the station I had assumed, when a shout of " All-hail our Moderator," and the crowing of the morning cock, awaked me.

" Night visions may befriend," saith the poet, and as I reflected upon *my* dream, which had made a deep impression on my mind, I considered it as typical of my intended project.—The croud which I beheld is the society of mankind, who are indeed zealously engaged in the pursuit of happiness; but, in a contrariety of views and opinions, so jostle, perplex, and discomfit each other, that to the senses of the discreet observer they not unfrequently appear the subjects of distraction, and to require a *Moderator* in reality. I shall therefore, assume the character, and though I anticipate more murmering and less respect than I witnessed in my fancied audience, yet I shall hope from the liberal to receive a candid construction of my motives, and my labours will not be unrewarded, if they have the effect to quiet the angry passions of a few.



Poetry.

MR. POTTS,

*IF this little trifle meets your approbation, you are at liberty to give it a place in the Gleaner.*

E.

TO JANE.

ADIEU, a tender, fond adieu !

Dear loveliest maiden o' the plain,  
Aft, when I'm far awa' frae you,  
I'll think upon my bonnie Jane.

8em

As thro' the warl's gay buzzing thrang,  
I ramble after fortune's aim,  
I'll think the moments linger lang,  
And sigh to see thee, bonnie Jane.

Ah ! now, e'en now, fond mem'ry's power,  
Awakes the bliss o' moments past,  
When aft, within the lonely bower,  
We sigh'd, and vow'd our loves should last.

O ! be that day forever bless'd,  
When to thy arms, my bonnie Jane,  
I'll fly, and press thee to my breast,  
To feel the bliss of love again ;

Then to some auld and holy fane,  
Wi' priest we'll gang, my bonnie Jane,  
Wha'll gar us soon frae twa to ane,  
And bind us close wi' Hymen's chain.

EVANDER.

*For the Gleaner.*

TO MARY.

OF the pomp and parade of the town to partake,  
Say cans't thou, sweet Mary, the country forsake ;  
Our fields and our woodlands, and health-giving joys,  
Say wilt thou exchange for their bustle and noise.

Let them boast of their manners so polish'd or fine,  
 Their Beaus so accomplish'd, their Belles so divine ;  
 Their wit and their beauty affect not the heart,  
 For, alas ! 'tis sweet nature bedaub'd by rude art.

Their amusements too often are vicious or dull ;  
 Their good nature's affected ; their friendship—a gull ;  
 Their religion, a cloak ; and their virtue a show,  
 For *deception's* the study of high and of low.

Then hold, my dear Mary, thy journey forego,  
 And seek not that polish the town will bestow ;  
 Believe what I say, 'tis dictated by love,  
 It may seek to corrupt thee—it cannot improve.

WILLIAM.

THE WANDERER OF SWITZERLAND.

BY JAMES MONTGOMERY.

PART I.

*A Wanderer of Switzerland and his family, consisting of his Wife, his daughter and her young Children, emigrating from their Country in consequence of its subjugation by the French, in 1798, arrive at the Cottage of a Shepherd, beyond the frontiers, where they are hospitably entertained.*

*Shep.* "Wanderer ! whither dost thou roam ?  
 Weary Wanderer, old and grey !  
 Wherefore hast thou left thine home,  
 In the sunset of thy day ?"

*Wand.* "In the sunset of my day,  
 Stranger ! I have *lost* my home :  
 Weary, wandering, old and grey,  
 Therefore, therefore do I roam.

Here mine arms a wife enfold,  
 Fainting in their weak embrace ;  
 There my daughter's charms behold,  
 Withering in that widow'd face.

These her infants—O their Sire,  
 Worthy of the race of TELL,  
 In the battle's fiercest fire,  
 —In his country's battle—fell !"

*Shep.* "Switzerland then gave thee birth?"

*Wand.* "Aye—'twas Switzerland of yore ;  
But, degraded spot of earth!  
Thou art Switzerland no more."

O'er thy mountains, sunk in blood,  
Are the waves of ruin hurl'd ;  
Like the waters of a flood,  
Rolling round a buried world."

*Shep.* "Yet will Time the deluge stop ;  
Then may Switzerland be blest :  
On St. Gothard's\* hoary top,  
Shall the Ark of Freedom rest."

*Wand.* "No!—Irrecoverably lost,  
On the day that made us slaves,  
Freedom's Ark, by tempests tost,  
Founder'd in the swallowing waves."

*Shep.* "Welcome, Wanderer as thou art,  
All my blessings to partake ;  
Yet thrice-welcome to my heart,  
For thine injur'd country's sake.

On the western hills afar  
Evening lingers with delight,  
While she views her favorite star  
Brightening on the brow of night.

Here, tho' lowly be my lot,  
Enter freely, freely share  
All the comforts of my cot,  
Humble shelter, homely fare.

Spouse! I bring a suffering guest,  
With his family of grief ;  
Bid the weary pilgrims rest,  
Yield, O yield them sweet relief."

*Shep's Wife.* "I will yield them sweet relief :  
Weary Pilgrims! welcome here ;  
Welcome, family of grief!  
Welcome to my warmest cheer."

\* *St. Gothard* is the name of the highest Mountain in the Canton of Uri, the birth-place of Swiss Independence.

*Wand.* "If the prayers of broken hearts  
Rise acceptable above,  
Heaven shall take the wand'r'er's part  
Heaven reward the stranger's love."

*Shep.* "Haste, recruit the failing fire,  
High the winter-faggots raise :  
See the crackling flames aspire :  
O how cheerfully they blaze !  
Mourners ! now forget your cares,  
And till supper-board be crown'd,  
Closely draw your fire-side chairs :  
Form the dear domestic round."

*Wand.* "Host ! thy smiling daughters bring ;  
Bring those rosy lads of thine ;  
Let them mingle in the ring,  
With these poor lost babes of mine."

*Shep.* "Join the ring, my girls and boys ;  
This enchanting circle, this  
Binds the social loves and joys ;  
'Tis the fairy-ring of bliss!"

*Wand.* "O ye loves and joys ! that sport  
In the fairy-ring of bliss,  
Oft with me ye held your court ;  
I had once a home like this !  
Bountiful my former lot  
As my native country's rills ;  
The foundations of my cot  
Were her everlasting hills.  
But those streams no longer pour  
Rich abundance round my lands ;  
And my father's cot no more  
On my father's mountain stands.  
By an hundred winters pil'd  
When the Glaciers, \* dark with death,  
Hang o'er precipices wild,  
Hang—suspended by a breath

\* More properly the *Avalanches*; immense accumulations of ice and snow, balanced on the verge of the mountains, in such subtle suspense, that, in the opinion of the natives, the tread of the traveller may bring them down in destruction upon him. The *Glaciers* are more permanent masses of ice, and formed rather in the valleys than on the summits of the Alps.

If a pulse but throb alarm,  
 Headlong down the steep they fall ;  
 —For a pulse will break the charm—  
 Bounding, bursting, burying all.

Struck with horror stiff and pale,  
 When the chaos breaks on high,  
 All that view it from the vale,  
 All that hear it coming, die :—

In a day and hour accurst,  
 O'er the wretched land of TELL,  
 Thus the Gallic ruin burst,  
 Thus the Gallic glacier fell !”

*Shep.* “ Hush that melancholy strain ;  
 Wipe those unavailing tears :”

*Wand.* “ Nay, permit me to complain ;  
 'Tis the privilege of years :

'Tis the privilege of woe,  
 Thus her anguish to impart :  
 And the tears that freely flow  
 Ease the agonizing heart.”

*Shep.* “ Yet suspend thy griefs awhile :  
 See the plenteous table crown'd ;  
 And my wife's endearing smile  
 Beams a rosy welcome round.

Cheese from mountain-dairies prest,  
 Wholesome herbs, nutritious roots,  
 Honey from the wild-bee's nest,  
 Cheering wine, and ripen'd fruits :

These, with soul-sustaining bread,  
 My paternal fields afford ;  
 On such fare our father's fed ;—  
 Hoary Pilgrim ! bless the board.”

---

### THE EDIFYING GLOBE.

#### A TRUE TALE.

WITHIN the city, plann'd by WILLIAM PENN,  
 Who for exactness was remark'd by fame,  
 Who shap'd the *sentiments* and *coats* of men—  
 A widow dwelt, and MARY was her name.

She in the life-time of her husband dear,  
 Such things as Quaker's use did wear,  
 And neither plated nor perfum'd her hair,  
 But did attire her like a matron sear.  
 But soon as he was exil'd from the day  
 And she had all his goods in her possession—  
 To ease her bosom of its deep oppression,  
 Each sad *remembrancer* she put away,  
 Lest as she pass'd thro' many an *echoing room*,  
 The mournful *household-stuff* should bring to mind,  
 The dear *deceas'd*, so courteous and so kind,  
 'Twould start a dozen tears, I do presume—  
 Therefore her house she newly did array,  
 And cast aside the furniture of no worth,  
 And bought her *Wilton carpets* good and gay,  
*Venetian blinds*, *mahogany chairs* and so forth;  
 And in the hall a globe she hung on high  
 Of polish'd glass, a beauteous mirror bright  
 Where all the folk, of *lilliputian height*  
 Themselves might view—indeed you would divine  
 That some sheen *star* had wander'd from the sky  
 T' adorn this sumptuous court; it did so shine.  
 But now the rigid followers of *GEORGE FOX*,  
 Hearing how *MARY* had transgress'd their rule,  
 Did send some elders with *uncurled locks*  
 To check her for her pride in reasonings cool.  
 While of their visit secretly appriz'd,  
 She thought of all she meant to say,  
 But their rebukings she despis'd  
 Because she thought herself as pure as they:  
 "And what is that" the *foreman* cried,  
 Soon as the mirror globe he spied,  
 And by its help, placing in *form* his hat,  
 "What use, friend *MARY*, dost thou make of *that*?"  
 "It is a monitor," quoth she, "a *plan*,  
 And goodly consequences from it rise,  
 For when folks come their *neighbor's* faults to scan,  
 It maketh them seem *small* in *their own eyes*."  
 Struck with the keen reproof, he said no more,  
 Nor did he wish upon the theme to dwell;  
 So, shaking hands, he sigh'd out "fare thee well,"  
 Walk'd from the room, and gently clos'd the door.

---

# Register and Gazette.

---

## REPORT

*Of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of Public Roads and Canals; made in pursuance of a resolution, of the Senate of the United States, of March 2, 1807.*

(Continued from page 42.)

---

### COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN THE ATLANTIC AND WESTERN WATERS.

---

The Appalachian mountains, to use an ancient generic denomination, extend in a direction west of south, from the 42d to the 34th degree of north latitude, approaching the sea, and even washed by the tide in the State of New-York, and thence in their southerly course, gradually receding from the sea shore. Viewed as a whole, their breadth may be estimated at 110 miles, and they consist of a succession of parallel ridges, following nearly the direction of the sea coast, irregularly intersected by rivers, and divided by narrow vallies. The ridge, which divides the Atlantic rivers from the western waters, generally known by the name of Allegheny, preserves throughout a nearly equal distance of 250 miles from the Atlantic ocean, and a nearly uniform elevation of 3,000 feet above the level of the sea.

Those mountains may, however, be perhaps considered as consisting of two principal chains: between these lies the fertile lime-stone valley, which, although occasionally interrupted by transversal ridges, and in one place, by the dividing or Allegheny ridge, may be traced from Newburg and Esopus, on the Hudson river, to Knoxville on the Tennessee.

The eastern and narrowest chain is the Blue Ridge of Virginia, which in its north east course traverses under various names, the states of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, forms the high lands broken at West point by the tide of the Hudson, and then uniting with the Green mountains, assumes a northerly direction, and divides the waters of the Hudson, and of lake Chaplain, from those of Connecticut river. On the borders of Virginia and North Carolina, the Blue ridge is united by an inferior mountain, with the great western chain, and thence to its southern extremity, becomes the principal or dividing mountain, discharging eastwardly the rivers Roanoke, Peegee, Santee, and Savannah, into the Atlantic ocean; southwardly the Chatahouchee, and the Alabama into the gulph of Mexico, and westwardly the New river and the Tennessee. The New river, taking a north-

wardly course, breaks through all the ridges of the great western chain, and at a short distance beyond it, unites under the name of Kenhawa, with the Ohio. The Tennessee pursues, at first, a south west direction between the two chains, until having reached, and in a westwardly course turned, the southern extremity of the great western chain, it assumes a northwardly direction, and joins its waters with those of the Ohio, a few miles above the confluence of that river with the Mississippi.

The western chain, much broader, and generally more elevated, is known under the names of Cumberland and Gauley mountains, from its southern extremity, near the great bend of the Tennessee river, until it becomes, in Virginia, the principal or dividing mountain. Thence in its northerly course, towards the state of New-York, it discharges westwardly the Green Briar river, which, by its junction with the New river, forms the Kenhawa, and the rivers Monongahela and Allegheny, which, from their confluence at Pittsburgh, assume the name of Ohio. Eastwardly it pours into the Atlantic ocean, James river, the Potomac, and the Susquehanna. From the northermost and less elevated spurs of the chain, the Genesee flows into the lake Ontario; and in that quarter the northerly branches of the Susquehanna seem to take their source, from amongst inferior ridges, and in their course to the Chesapeake, to break through all the mountains. From the Susquehanna, the principal chain assumes a more eastwardly direction, and washed on the north by the lateral valley of the river Mohawk, whilst it gives rise southwardly to the Delaware, it terminates under the name of Catskill mountain, in view of the tide water of the Hudson.

This description has been introduced for the double purpose of pointing out all the rivers which can afford the means of communication, and of shewing the impracticability, in the present state of science, of effecting a canal navigation across the mountains.

The most elevated lock canal of which a correct description has been given, is that of Languedoc, and the highest ground over which it is carried, is only six hundred feet above the sea. It is not believed that any canal has been undertaken, or at least completed in England, of an elevation exceeding 450 feet above the waters united by it. The Allegheny mountain is generally, and from observations made in several places, about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. The precise height of the dividing ridge was ascertained by the commissioners, who laid out the United States road from Cumberland on the Potomac to Brownsville on the Monongahela, at 2,260 above the first, and 2,150 feet above the last river. Cumberland, from the levels taken by the Potomac company, is itself 735 feet above tide water. Although some more advantageous and less elevated places may be found, particularly amongst the ridges which divide some of the upper

branches of the Susquehanna from the corresponding streams emptying into the river Allegheny, there is none which is not of an elevation much beyond what has ever been overcome by canals in any other country. The impracticability arises from the principle of lock navigation, which in order to effect the ascent, requires a greater supply of water in proportion to the height to be ascended, whilst the supply of water becomes less in the same proportion. Nor does the chain of mountains through the whole extent, where it divides the Atlantic from the western rivers, afford a single pond, lake or natural reservoir. It may be added as a general feature of American geography, that except in the swamps along the southern sea coast, no lake is to be found in the United States, south of 41 degrees north latitude; and that almost every river, north of 42 degrees, issues from a lake or pond.

The works necessary in order to facilitate the communications from the sea ports across the mountains to the western waters, must therefore consist either of artificial roads extending the whole way from tide water, to the nearest and most convenient navigable western waters; or of improvements in the navigation of the leading Atlantic rivers, to the highest practicable points, connected by artificial roads across the mountains, with the nearest points from which a permanent navigation can be relied on, down the western rivers.

The principal considerations in selecting proper directions for those communications, are, the distance from the navigable western waters, both to tide water, and to the nearest navigable Atlantic river, and the extent of navigation, either natural or susceptible of improvement, which may be afforded by the rivers. Distance alone is mentioned, so far as relates to roads, because the mountains however insuperable for canals, offer no important impediment to land communications. So far from being an insurmountable barrier to commercial intercourse, between the two great sections of the union, it is now ascertained that those mountains may almost in every direction be crossed by artificial roads, as permanent, as easy, and less expensive, than similar works in the lower country. For congress having, contrary to current opinion, directed that the road from Cumberland to Brownsville should be laid out so that its ascent should not in any place exceed an angle of five degrees with the horizon; no difficulty has been experienced in effecting the object without cutting through hills, and although the road thus laid out, be in a distance of 72 miles, two or three miles shorter than that heretofore in use.

Although the distance from the sea to the principal dividing mountain through its whole length, between the western sources of the Susquehanna, and those of the Savannah, be nearly the same, yet the Atlantic bays, penetrating the coast at different

depths, and in different directions, the distances from the sea ports to the nearest western navigable waters, vary considerably. Taken in straight lines from each port to the nearest branch, beyond all the mountains, of each of the four great western rivers, they may be stated as follows:

	<i>Miles.</i>
From Philadelphia to the confluence of Conemaugh and Loyalhannon, branches of the <i>Allegheny</i>	220
From the City of Washington to the confluence of the rivers <i>Monongahela</i> and <i>Cheat</i>	150
From Richmond to Morris's on the <i>Kanhawa</i> , below all the falls of that river	210
From Savannah or Charleston to any navigable branch of <i>Tennessee</i> , the distance exceeds	300

The distance from the same western points, to the upper navigation of the corresponding Atlantic rivers, cannot be stated with precision, as the upper points to which the navigation of those rivers may be improved, is not yet ascertained. The shortest portage between the waters of the Potomac, and those of the Monongahela, in their natural state, from West Port on the Potomac, to Cheat river below the falls, is about fifty miles in a straight line. But in order to secure a tolerable navigation, particularly on the Potomac, the route from Cumberland to Brownsville, (Red Stone old fort) has been preferred, and the distance by the road lately laid out is 72 miles. The portage between the North fork of the Juniata, a branch of the Susquehanna, and the corresponding waters of the river Allegheny, is somewhat shorter. That between Pattonborough, on James river, and the falls of the Kanhawa, exceeds one hundred miles.

The most prominent, though not perhaps the most insuperable obstacle in the navigation of the Atlantic rivers consists in their lower falls, which are ascribed to a presumed continuous granite ridge, rising about 130 feet above tide water. That ridge from New-York to James river inclusively, arrests the ascent of the tide; the falls of every river within that space being precisely at the head of the tide. Pursuing thence southwardly a direction nearly parallel to the mountains, it recedes from the sea, leaving in each southern river, an extent of good navigation between the tide and the falls. Other falls of less magnitude are found at the gaps of the Blue Ridge, through which the rivers have forced their passage. Higher up the rapidity of the northern rivers, which penetrate through the inferior ridges of the great western chain, increases as they approach the dividing or Allegheny mountain; and their sources being nearly at the same elevation, their rapidity increases in proportion to the shortness of their course. For that reason the navigation of the Susquehanna above the Blue Ridge is better than that of the Potomac, which affords, as has been stated, the

shortest communication from tide water to the nearest western river. The levels of the last mentioned river having been taken by the Potomac company, the general result is annexed, as giving a more correct idea of the navigation of the Atlantic rivers, than could be conveyed in any other manner.

	DISTANCE.	FALL.	RATE OF FALL.
	Miles.	Feet.	Feet pr. mile.
From the mouth of Savage river, down to Cumberland,	{ 31	445	14 1-2
Thence to the Blue Ridge,	130 1-2	490	4
Harper's Ferry, or Shenandoe Falls,	{ 5 1-2	43	
Thence to Great Falls, Great and Little Falls, to tide water,	{ 40	39	1
	{ 12	143	
Total,	219	1160	

The papers marked (C.) contain the information which has been collected respecting the works executed or contemplated on the great rivers already enumerated. It has not been understood that any improvements of importance had been yet attempted on the Savannah and Peegee, nor on any of the tributary streams of the Ohio; and the communications received under this head, relate only to the Santee, Roanoke, James river, Potomac, Susquehanna, and Ohio.

#### I. SANTEE.

THE Santee or Catawba, is said to be occasionally navigable for near 300 miles, as high up as Morgantown, in North-Carolina. Two companies have been incorporated by that state, and that of South-Carolina, for the purpose of improving its navigation. The lower falls are above Camden and not far from the arsenal of the United States, at Mount Rock. A canal had been commenced there, but either from want of success in the commencement, or from want of funds, the work appears to be suspended. The market for the produce brought down that river is Charleston; and the river boats were obliged at the mouth of the river to enter the sea, and to reach that port by a navigation along the sea shore, for which they were not calculated. To remedy that inconvenience, and to insure a permanent navigation, a canal has been opened by another company, uniting the Santee with Cooper river, which empties into the harbor of Charleston.

The distance between the points united, is 22 miles: the highest intervening ground was 52 feet above Santee, and 85 feet above the river Cooper; but it has been reduced 17 feet by digging; the

descent to Santee being 35 feet, effected by four locks, and that to Cooper 68 feet, effected by nine locks.

The principal supply of water is afforded by springs arising from the marshy ground at the bottom of the canal, and by several drains which collect and bring from an adjacent swamp the sources of the river Cooper. The quantity is said to be seldom deficient; yet a steam engine has been contemplated as perhaps necessary in order to raise from the Santee an adequate supply.

The canal was carried over some small streams by means of aqueducts; inconsiderable ravines have been filled, and the ground was dug in some places to the depth of sixteen feet, in order to preserve the level. But it appears that the roots of trees were the greatest obstacle encountered in digging the canal. Its breadth is 20 feet at the bottom, and 35 feet at top; the depth of water is 4 feet; and it admits boats of 20 tons. The locks made of brick, faced with marble, are 60 feet long, and 10 feet wide.

The capital expended is stated at 650,667 dollars, including sixty negroes and some tracts of land belonging to the company. The canal has been completed six years; the annual tolls had never exceeded 13,000 dollars before the year 1807, and the annual expenses are stated at 7,000 dollars. The want of success in this undertaking, which though completed is very unprofitable, may be ascribed to several causes. The expense compared with the work is much greater than might have been expected, and probably than was necessary. The locks are too small for large boats, which are therefore obliged to pursue the former route down the Santee, and by sea to Charleston; and want of water is alleged as a sufficient reason for the size of the locks. But a canal in that situation cannot in America be profitable unless the navigation of the main river with which it communicates, is rendered safe and permanent; and whenever that of the Santee itself shall have been improved, the utility and profits of the canal will be considerably increased.

## II. THE LOWER OR GREAT FALLS OF ROANOKE,

CONSIST in a succession of rapids, which in a distance of fifteen miles have a fall of ninety-three feet. This obstruction is such that almost all the tobacco of that river is transported by land to Pittsburgh, on the Appomatox branch of James river. A canal has been contemplated from the upper end of the falls to Murfreesborough, situated on the tide water of a branch of Chowan river, 25 miles above the mouth of Bennet's creek, which has been before mentioned as one of the lines of communication between Albemarle sound and the Chesapeake. The level is said to be favorable, without any obstructions or vallies in the way. The distance is 38 miles, and the expense of a small canal for boats, drawing two feet and a half of water, may be estimated as followeth:

Digging 38 miles, at \$ 6000 a mile	-	-	\$ 228,000
Lockage 93 feet, at \$ 800 a foot,	-	-	74,400
Feeder, land, &c.	-	-	47,600
			<hr/>
			\$ 350,000

The capital for this canal has never been subscribed, and it has been suggested that it would be practicable to open one to Pittsburgh. It is not believed that any hills intervene in that course; and the greatest obstacle will be found in crossing the branches of Chowan river.

### III. JAMES RIVER.

A COMPANY incorporated by the state of Virginia, for the improvement of the navigation of the river generally, has removed some obstructions in the upper part of the river, and is bound by the charter to render it so far navigable that there may never be less than 12 inches of water over any of the shoals or rapids, from the upper end of the lower or great falls to Pattonborough, a distance of 220 miles. The natural navigation of the river through that extent is considered as better than that of any other Atlantic river above the falls.

A communication has been opened by the company from Westham, at the upper end of the great falls, to Shockoe hill in the city of Richmond, in the following manner: The water is drawn at Westham from the river into a canal 200 yards in length, at the end of which, boats descending 34 feet through three locks re-enter the river, and after using its natural navigation three miles, are brought by a canal 3 miles and a half in length to a basin on Shockoe hill, where the navigation terminates.

That basin is about 80 feet above tide water, and one mile and a half from Rockets, the port of Richmond. The whole fall from the upper end of the canal at Westham to the basin, may be stated at 48 feet, and the distance at six miles and a half. The canal is 25 feet wide, and admits boats of eight tons drawing three feet of water. The locks 80 feet long, and 16 feet wide, are of solid masonry; but the cement is defective. Three aqueducts have been thrown across valleys intervening in the course of the canal; and some difficult digging was necessary on the side of hills, and through ledges of rocks.

The canal, according to the charter, was intended to have been brought down to tide water. The performance of that condition is now suspended by an act of the legislature of Virginia, and there seems to be a considerable diversity of opinion on that subject. In a national point of view, the plan which will at the least expense put coals on board vessels lying at Rockets, deserves the preference. For coal is in no other part of the United

States found in abundance in the vicinity of tide water. At present the expense of transportation by the canal is already reduced to one-third of the land carriage.

The original capital of the company amounted to 140,000 dollars, of which the state of Virginia owns fifty thousand; and 91,000 dollars arising from the proceeds of tolls, had before the 1st January, 1805, been applied to the work, making together an expenditure of 231,000 dollars. The annual tolls raised on fourteen thousand tons of country produce, and on two thousand coal boats, have amounted to 16,750 dollars: and the annual repairs and expenses are estimated at 5000 dollars. But as the company draw also a revenue from the rent of water, applied to mills and other water works erected along the canal, they have been able in some years to make dividends of 16,800 dollars, being at the rate of 12 per cent. on the original capital, but of only about 7 per cent. if calculated on the sum of 244,000 dollars, the amount of capital expended, and interest accrued before any dividend was made.

#### IV. POTOMAC.

THE company incorporated by the states of Maryland and Virginia, for improving the navigation of that river, has executed the following works.

1. At a distance of 12 miles above the head of the tide, which ascends about 3 miles above the city of Washington, the river is 143 feet higher than tide water. At that place designated by the name of *Great falls*, the boats passing through a canal one mile in length, six feet deep, and twenty-five feet wide, descend 76 feet by five locks, 100 feet long, and 12 feet wide each, and re-entering the river, follow its natural bed, eight miles and a half. Another canal of the same dimensions, and two miles and a half in length, brings them then through three locks and by a descent of 37 feet to tide water. This last fall is distinguished by the name of *Little falls*. The two lower locks of the Great falls, excavated out of the solid rock, have each a lift of 18 feet: the three upper locks of solid masonry are of unequal height, and have together a lift of forty feet. The three locks of the Little falls, are each one hundred feet in length and eighteen feet wide. That breadth is unnecessary, and consumes too much water, a defect which will be remedied, when stone locks will be substituted to those now in use, which being of wood, will soon be decayed.

Three other canals without locks have been opened around three distinct falls: the principal at the Shenandoe falls below Harper's ferry, and at the place where the Potomac breaks through the Blue Ridge, is one mile in length around a fall of fifteen feet. Between this and the Great falls another canal three

quarters of a mile in length, is opened around the Seneca falls. The third, fifty yards in length, has been cut around Houre's falls, five miles above the Shenandoe falls. Above this place the navigation has been improved by deepening occasionally the channel, raising the water in shallow places by small dams, and opening sluices along the shore. It is believed that by multiplying the number of those low dams, by throwing the channel along the shore, and when necessary opening canals with or without locks around the principal rapids, the navigation may be improved, perhaps as high up as Cumberland, 188 miles above tide water, to such a degree as to render the river passable for boats the greater part of the year. And if this be found practicable on the Potomac, which is the most rapid of the great Atlantic rivers, the same improvements may with greater facility be effected on any of the others. It will be indispensable, in order to attain that object on the Potomac, that additional canals with locks, should be opened at the Shenandoe or Blue Ridge falls, which as has already been stated, fall 43 feet, in the distance of five miles.

2. The Shenandoe, a river nearly as large as the Potomac itself, after a course of 250 miles through the Great Lime-stone valley, unites its waters with those of the Potomac at Harper's ferry, just above the Blue Ridge. From Port Republic till within eight miles of the Potomac, a distance of near 200 miles, it affords a good navigation, the fall of the river being at the rate of less than two feet a mile. In the last eight miles it falls eighty feet, and was impassable before the improvements completed last year by the Potomac company. Six different canals, 20 feet wide, four feet and a half deep, and extending altogether 2400 yards, have been opened round the most difficult falls. Through those, and five stone locks, 100 feet long and 12 feet wide each, and effecting together a descent of near fifty feet, the communication is now opened, and will render the undertaking much more productive than heretofore. The water in all those canals and locks, as well as in those executed on the Potomac, is uniformly supplied by the river itself.

The capital originally subscribed amounted to 311,560 dollars, divided into 701 shares; of which the state of Maryland owns 220, and the state of Virginia seventy. The total amount expended, including an additional payment received from late subscribers, 38,000 dollars arising from tolls, which have been applied to the work, and a debt of about 67,000 dollars contracted by the company, amounts to 444,652 dollars. The annual tolls raised on eight thousand tons of sundry articles, valued at more than half a million of dollars, have not before the opening of the Shenandoe, exceeded 15,000 dollars; and the annual expenses and repairs are stated at 5,000 dollars.

One hundred shares of 145*l.* sterling each, remain open for subscription,

## V. SUSQUEHANNA.

THIS river has no perpendicular or altogether impassable falls; but from the head of the tide up to the Pennsylvania line, a distance of ten miles, the navigation is impeded by a succession of dangerous rapids; and these, though occasionally separated by sheets of smooth water, continue 40 miles higher up, at least as far as Columbia; the whole fall from this place, to the head of the tide, being estimated at about 140 feet. The navigation through that distance, at all times dangerous, is practicable only during the high freshets, when rafts and flat bottomed boats, 80 feet long and 17 feet wide, may descend from the several widely extended upper branches of the river. Less dangerous falls are found at the place where it breaks through the Blue Ridge; above which the natural navigation from Middletown upwards, whether up the Juniata, the West branch, or the East branch, is much better than that of the Potomac, and has been improved in several places at the expense of the state of Pennsylvania. A canal one mile long, and 4 feet deep, with two brick locks, has also been opened around the Conewago falls, in the gap of the Blue Ridge, fourteen thousand dollars having been paid for that object by the same state. Its entrance is difficult, and it is used for water works, being free for navigation, though private property. From Columbia down to the Maryland line, considerable improvements in the bed of the river have also been made at the expense of the two states, and the descending navigation has on the whole been improved: but few boats ever attempt to ascend. Nor is it believed that the natural advantages of the most considerable Atlantic river will ever be fully enjoyed, until a canal shall have been opened the whole way from Columbia, either to tide water, or to the Delaware and Chesapeake canal.

A company incorporated by the state of Maryland, for opening a canal around the falls, in that part of the river which extends from the Pennsylvania line, to tide water, has completed that part of the work, the utility of which is but very partially felt, whilst the bed of the river remains the only communication from its upper extremity up to Columbia.

The canal, 30 feet wide, 3 feet deep, and admitting boats of 20 tons, is nine miles in length, with a fall of 59 feet. The descent is effected by eight stone locks, each of which is 100 feet in length, and 12 feet wide. The water is supplied by the river itself; and in order to cross the rivers Conawingo and Octorara, these, by means of dams, have been raised ten and twelve feet to the level of the canal.

Its defects consist in the want of sufficient breadth of the locks, which do not admit the rafts and wide flat bottom boats, generally used in bringing down the country produce, and in want of water at the lower end of the canal. This last defect may be

remedied by extending the canal 700 yards lower down along the edge of the river; and it is probable, that as timber will become more scarce and valuable in the upper branches of the Susquehanna, boats of a different construction will be used. In the mean while, the annual tolls have not yet amounted to one thousand, whilst the annual expenses are stated at twelve hundred dollars, and the capital expended at 250,000 dollars.

The attempts made to open a communication from Middletown, in the Lime-stone valley, to Philadelphia, partly by canals, and partly by means of the Schuylkill, will be noticed under the head of "Interior Canals."

## VI. OHIO.

THE navigation of the Kanhawa, and of the eastern branches of the Tennessee, Monongahela, and Allegheny, in their course through the mountains, may at a future period be improved. But from the foot of the mountains, all those rivers, and particularly the Ohio, flow with a much gentler current than the Atlantic rivers: a circumstance easily accounted for, when it is recollect that Brownsville on the Monongahela, and at a distance of two thousand miles by water from the sea, is only 115 feet more elevated than Cumberland on the Potomac; whilst this river with all its meanders, reaches tide water, within less than two hundred miles. All those rivers at the annual melting of the snows rise to the height of more than forty feet, affording from the upper points to which they are navigable, a safe navigation to the sea for any ship that can pass over the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi. As early as the year 1793, a schooner built on the Monongahela, between Brownsville and Pittsburgh, reached New-Orleans by that extraordinary inland navigation, and arrived safely at Philadelphia. This first essay, stimulated the spirit of enterprize so conspicuous in the American character; and numerous vessels from one hundred to three hundred and fifty tons burthen are now annually built at several ship yards on the Ohio, even as high up as Pittsburgh, and bringing down to New-Orleans the produce of the upper country consumed there, carry to Europe, and to the Atlantic ports of the United States, the sugar, the cotton, and the tobacco of Louisiana, and of the state of Tennessee and Kentucky.

That branch of national industry gives value to the immense forests of the Ohio and of its numerous branches, will soon make a considerable and perhaps necessary accession to the shipping of the United States, and has a tendency to diminish the price of freights from New-Orleans to the other American and to foreign ports. The importance of this last consideration will be duly felt, if the magnitude of the exports, of which New-Orleans is destined to be the emporium, be contrasted with

the probable amount of its importations. For such are the labor, time and expense necessary to ascend the rapid stream of the Mississippi; and the nature of its banks annually overflowed on a breadth of several miles, precludes the possibility of towing paths; that whilst the greater part of the produce of the immense country watered by that river and its tributary streams, must necessarily be exported through its channel, the importations of a considerable portion of that country will continue to be supplied from the Atlantic sea ports, by water and land communications, susceptible of considerable improvement. And thus unless another outlet be found for a portion of the exports, or unless the upper country can supply vessels, those exports must necessarily pay a double freight.

The only impediments to that navigation are, on the Tennessee, "the Muscle shoals," of which no particular account has been received; and, on the Ohio, the falls of Louisville. Ordinary boats can with difficulty pass these in summer, and the navigation is even during the freshets, dangerous for the large vessels. The attention of the legislature of Kentucky, and of the inhabitants of the western country generally, has therefore been particularly drawn to the opening of a canal at that place. A company has been lately incorporated by the state of Kentucky for that purpose, with a capital which may amount to 500,000 dollars, but a small portion of which has yet been subscribed. The expense however is estimated at a sum less than the nominal capital.

The proposed canal would be near two miles in length, and must be dug, in some places to a depth of 27, but generally of about 16 feet; the breadth at the bottom being 20 feet with the necessary slope, would make it generally 68 feet wide at top, and in particular places not less than one hundred. The fall at low water is about 22 feet, and would require three locks of dimensions sufficient to pass ships of 400 tons, and drawing 14 feet of water. The greatest expense will be that of digging and removing the earth, which may be estimated at 400,000 cubic yards, and according to the representation made of the nature of the ground, will not probably cost more than 200,000 dollars. To this may be added 100,000 dollars for the locks and other necessary works, making altogether three hundred thousand dollars. The greatest difficulty seems to be the protection of the locks and canals against the rise of the river, which sometimes overflows the whole ground through which the canal must be opened.

---

THE expense of the improvements suggested in the communications between the Atlantic and western waters, may be stated as followeth:

1st. Four artificial roads from the four great western rivers,

the Allegheny, Monongahela, Kanhawa, and Tennessee, to the nearest corresponding Atlantic rivers, the Susquehanna or Juniata, the Potomac, James river, and either the Santee or Savannah, leaving to the several states the continuation of those roads eastwardly to the nearest sea ports. Those roads should unite on each river, points from which a permanent and safe navigation downwards could, except during the driest seasons, be relied on, and will therefore on each route be estimated at one hundred miles, making altogether 400 miles, which at 7000 dollars a mile, the materials being generally on the spot, would cost - - - - - \$2,800,000

2dly. The improvement of the navigation of the four Atlantic rivers from tide water to the highest practicable point, effected principally by canals around the falls wherever practicable, and by locks whenever necessary. The most expensive of these would be the proposed canal from Columbia on the Susquehanna, either to tide water, or to the Delaware and Chesapeake canal. And considering how much has been effected already, and may still be done on the other rivers by the several incorporated companies, it is believed that every useful improvement might be completed by a public expenditure not exceeding \$1,500,000

3dly. The canal at the falls of Ohio, estimated at \$300,000

Making altogether - - - - - \$4,600,000

Although a canal navigation, uniting the Atlantic and western waters in a direct course across the mountains appears impracticable, yet those mountains may be turned either on the north by means of the Mohawk valley and of lake Ontario, or on the south through Georgia, and the Mississippi territory. The first communication will be noticed under the head of "the river St. Laurence and great lakes." Of the second it will be sufficient to observe, that the country lying between the sources of the rivers Chatahouchee and Mobile, and the gulph of Mexico, is an inclined plane, regularly descending towards the sea, and that by following the proper levels, it presents no natural obstacle to the opening of a canal, fed by the waters of the two last mentioned rivers, and extending from the tide water on the coast of Georgia, to the Mississippi. The distance in a direct line is about 550 miles, and to be overcome, requires only time, perseverance and labour. When it is recollected that such an undertaking would discharge the Mississippi into the Atlantic, the remarks already made on the trade of that river, and other obvious considerations, will sufficiently point out its immense importance. Nor should the plan, on account of its magnitude, be thought chimerical; for the elevation and other natural ob-

stacles of intervening ground, or want of a sufficient supply of water, and not distance, are the only insuperable impediments to an artificial navigation.

This work, which is presented not as an immediate but as a distant object, worthy of consideration, would probably require ten millions of dollars, and thirty years for its completion. The annual sales of the public lands in the Mississippi territory, which are estimated at fifty millions of acres, would after paying the debt due to the state of Georgia, afford sufficient funds; and the increased value of the residue, would alone more than compensate the expense.

It is proper to add, that an inland navigation, even for open boats, already exists from New-Orleans by the canal Carondelet, to the lake Pontchartrain, thence between the coast and the adjacent islands to the bay of Mobile, and up its two principal rivers, the Alabama, and the Tombigbee to the head of the tide within the acknowledged boundaries of the United States. The current of these two rivers being much less rapid than that of the Mississippi, they have long been contemplated, particularly the Tombigbee, as affording a better communication to the ascending or returning trade from New-Orleans to the waters of the Tennessee, from which they are separated by short portages.

*(To be continued.)*

---

#### FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE foregoing report on roads, &c. is divided by the Secretary of the Treasury into four parts.—We wish to give monthly one of these entire. The part allotted for this number being lengthy leaves us little room for an account of foreign and domestic occurrences. We can only say—“Portugal, with the aid of her British allies, has got rid of her French visitors. On the 19th August there was a partial engagement between the British army under Wellesley and the French under Junot, in which the former suffered the most, loosing 400 men and 2 field officers. On the 21st a general action took place, in which Junot was completely defeated, with the loss of 5000 men killed, wounded and prisoners—British loss 860. On the night of the 22d an agreement was entered into preparatory to a Convention—and on the 30th a Convention was concluded, by which Junot and his army were to march out of Lisbon with the honors of war, and to return to France in British transports then assembling in the Tagus. The French army amounted to about 16000 when it surrendered. The Russian fleet in the Tagus has also been captured.”

In Pennsylvania, Simon Snyder is elected Governor by a majority exceeding 25,000. When the votes are officially canvassed by the legislature we shall publish a correct list thereof.